

Question-specific Instructions 1999 CATS Questions

Using this Guide

Sometimes in an interview situation, questions or problems arise that require more information than the interviewer has available on the CATI screen. This Guide has been designed to assist in these situations, so that probing techniques and coding can remain consistent across all interviewers and interviews. This Guide should be used as a supplement to the general guidelines for interviewing provided in the Interviewer's Manual.

Specific instructions for handling problems that might arise for any question in the CATS are included here. These instructions include how to explain certain words or phrases to a respondent, how to probe for more specific answers to some questions, and how to code ambiguous responses. The question number appears in the left-hand column on each page of the Guide. This number corresponds to the number that appears before the text of each question on the screen.

General Interviewing Techniques

There are some general techniques that all interviewers should be aware of which can be helpful in persuading reluctant respondents and avoiding problems later in the interview:

1. Reassure the respondent that all answers are confidential.
2. Use the name 'California Department of Health Services' early and often in the introductory portion of the interview if respondent seems reluctant.
3. If the respondent gives an answer that is not exactly what we are looking for, the interviewer should always acknowledge the response. The interviewer should then go on to probe for a more appropriate response.
4. If the respondent seems hesitant, needs time to formulate an answer, or seems to have misunderstood the question, repeat the question. This is the best neutral probe in almost any situation.
5. If the respondent cannot remember a number exactly, encourage him or her to give an average, a "best guess", or an estimate.
6. Give the respondent time to think over the question.
7. Remind the respondent that there are no "correct" answers to the questions. We are interested in their health-related behaviors or opinions.
8. The interviewer should make sure that he or she has understood exactly what the respondent was trying to say. Ask the respondent to repeat the answer if necessary.
9. Only read answer categories when they are included in the box as part of the question.

another. Ask the respondent which category he/she feels best describes his/her current employment status.

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| 2 | OUTWORK | This question is asked of respondents who report that they are self-employed. It is used in analyses of exposure to cigarette smoke in the work environment. The emphasis is on "your" home--if the respondent works in someone else's home, the answer should be coded "yes". |
| 3 | HRSWORK | Asked of all persons who report being employed or self-employed. It asks for average number of hours per week the respondent works at his or her job. If the respondent works variable hours or seasonally, ask him or her to give the number of hours worked on average, taking into account the changes in his or her schedule. If respondent still says "don't know" or "it's hard to say", probe by asking "would you say that on average you work 35 or more hours per week or less than 35 hours per week?" If the respondent still cannot answer, code "don't know" and move on. |
| 4 | INDOORS | <p>Asked of all respondents who report that they are employed or self-employed outside the home. It is used in analyses of exposure to cigarette smoke in the work environment. If the respondent says it varies or depends on the season, probe by emphasizing the word primarily: "overall, would you say that you work primarily indoors..."</p> <p>If the respondent replies 'Both equally', probe by emphasizing the word primarily: "overall, would you say that you work primarily indoors...". If the respondent still says "Both equally", enter code for 'Indoors' and move on. The next workplace questions would then apply to the respondent's indoor worksite.</p> |
| 5 | WORK50 | Asks respondents whether more than 50 people work at their "worksites". The definition of "worksites" is whatever the respondent believes his/her worksite to be. A worksite is generally considered to be the building one works in, however, it could be a compound of buildings, a small office in a large office building or some other arrangement. If respondent doesn't know whether more than 50 people work at the worksite, probe to find out his/her best guess or estimate. |
| 6 | EMP50 | Asks respondents whether more than 50 people work at ALL worksites of the respondent's employer. An example would be a large bank that may employ less than 50 people at one branch/worksite but employs a total of more than 50 people in all of its branches. If respondent doesn't know whether more than 50 people work for his/her employer probe to find out his/her best guess or estimate. |
| 7 | POLICY | Asked of all persons who report that they are employed. By "official policy" we mean any policy handed down by management that restricts smoking. "My co-workers asked me not to" does not constitute an official policy. |
| 8 | PLCYCHG | Asks respondents if the official smoking policy at the worksite has changed in the past 12 months. This change could involve implementing a new policy where none existed before, or making changes to a policy that was already in place. |
| 9 | HOWCHG | Asked only of persons who indicated that the official smoking policy has changed in their worksite in the past year. This question attempts to find out if the SMOKING POLICY became <u>more</u> or <u>less</u> restrictive. |
| 10 | SMKWORK | Question's intent is to find out about smoking policies in areas where people do their work. Other areas within the workplace, such as lunchroom areas and bathrooms, should not be included in this question. |
| 11 | SMKAREA | Question's intent is to find out about smoking policies in workplace areas other than where people do their work. Public areas may include lunchrooms, employee lounges, hallways, bathrooms, etc. |

12	WORKSMOK	Asks respondents if someone has smoked in their work area recently. If respondents ask what we mean by "the area in which you work", the appropriate response is "whatever that means to you".
13	EXPERSMK	Asks respondents whether or not they have ever experimented with cigarette smoking. Any experimentation, even if it was a few puffs 50 years ago, should be considered a "yes" answer.
14	SMOKE100	Note: 100 cigarettes equals 5 packs.
15	SMKEVDA2	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have tried or experimented with cigarette smoking and smoked at least 100 cigarettes. This question attempts to find out how many smokers are "irregular" smokers, that is, people who currently smoke cigarettes but do not smoke on a daily basis. It ascertains whether the respondent smokes cigarettes every day, some days or not at all <u>now</u> .
16	SMK6MOS	This question attempts to find out how many people who are currently "irregular" smokers were daily smokers in the past.
17	DAILYR DAILYMO DAILYWK DAILYDY	This question attempts to find out how recently people smoked on a daily basis.
18	SMOKENUM	This question is asked of everyday smokers only. Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than a number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers--"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs times 20). If the respondent has difficulty giving a number because he or she doesn't smoke regularly or doesn't smoke every day, enter the code for "don't smoke regularly".
19	CIGWORK	Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than a number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers--"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs by 20). If the respondent has difficulty giving a number because he/she doesn't smoke regularly or doesn't smoke every day, enter the code for " don't smoke regularly ". This question is only asked of everyday and some days smokers who are employed or who are self-employed outside the home. "At work" includes all time at work, whether working or not. Lunch breaks, coffee breaks, etc., should be included as time at work. If respondent wants to know why we need this detailed information about their smoking habits, interviewers should respond that we are trying to understand whether people have different smoking patterns in their work and leisure environments.
20	CIGHOME	Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than a number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers--"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs by 20). If the respondent has difficulty giving a number because he/she doesn't smoke regularly or doesn't smoke every day, enter the code for " don't smoke regularly ". This question is only asked of respondents who are employed or who are self-employed outside the home. "At home" means at home, not "when you are not at work." We are interested in finding out how many cigarettes people smoke, on average, when they are in their home environment. If respondents want to know why we need this detailed information about their smoking habits,

interviewers should respond that we are trying to understand whether people have different smoking patterns in their work and leisure environments.

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| 21 | CIGWKEND | Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than a number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers--"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs by 20). If respondent has difficulty giving a number because he/she doesn't smoke regularly or doesn't smoke every day, enter the code for "don't smoke regularly". Weekends or holidays are leisure days off from work. Vacation days would also be included in this definition. This question can be difficult for some respondents. Interviewers should probe for the respondent's best guess or estimate if they get a vague answer or "don't know" response. If respondents want to know why we need this detailed information about their smoking habits, interviewers should respond that we are trying to understand whether people have different smoking patterns in their work and leisure environments. |
| 22 | SMK30ANY | Asks some days smokers and those who indicated they don't smoke to indicate whether they have smoked at all in the last 30 days. Although this seems to ask for the same information as SMKEVDA2, it gets at different information for purposes of analysis. A person may not consider herself a current smoker, but may have smoked during the past 30 days, which reveals a lot about his/her smoking history. Persons may also say that they currently smoke cigarettes, but when responding to the questions about smoking in the past 30 days we may find that they smoke very little or have different smoking patterns. Interviewers should keep this in mind when asking this series of questions so that they can emphasize the differences between general smoking questions and questions about recent smoking history to respondents. |
| 23 | SMK30DAY | Asks respondents to indicate on how many of the last 30 days they have smoked cigarettes. If they say "every day", code "30". This allows us to identify and differentiate among various kinds of irregular smokers. |
| 24 | SMK30NUM | Asks some days smokers and those who indicated they don't smoke but who smoked during the past 30 days to indicate how many cigarettes they smoked on average on the days that they smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days. Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers--"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs by 20). |
| 25 | SMKWHOLE | Asks respondents for their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette. Be sure to probe respondent if necessary to distinguish between taking a few puffs of someone else's cigarette and smoking a whole one oneself. Interviewers should also probe to distinguish between smoking the first cigarette and smoking regularly or fairly regularly. |
| 26 | SMOKEAGE | Some respondents may have smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but never considered themselves regular smokers. These people should be given the code for "never smoked regularly". |
| 27 | SMK12AGO | Asks respondents to report whether they were smoking around this time 12 months ago. Any smoking should be given a "yes" code, even if the smoking was irregular or the person had cut back on the number of cigarettes smoked. This question is asked only of persons who report being current smokers or who have smoked at all in the past 30 days. |
| 28 | SMK12DLY | Attempts to find out how many everyday and some days smokers were |

"irregular" smokers 12 months ago.

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| 29 | QUIT1DY2 | Asks respondent whether he/she has quit smoking in the past year. It is asked only of persons who indicate that they smoke everyday. If respondents say that they went without smoking for more than 1 day, but indicate that this is part of their normal smoking pattern, probe by asking: "so, would you say that you have quit smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months?" Emphasize "quit" so that the respondent understands that we are asking about intentional quitting, not just failure to light up. |
| 30 | QUITWHY | Asked only of everyday smokers who indicated that they have quit smoking for at least 1 day in the past year. It ascertains whether the respondent stopped smoking because he/she was intentionally trying to quit smoking or because of some other reason. |
| 31 | QUITINT | Asked only of persons who indicated that they were smoking cigarettes 12 months ago, and who are <u>not</u> every day smokers. It ascertains whether the respondent did not smoke because he/she was intentionally trying to quit smoking. |
| 32 | SMK3AGO | Asks respondents whether they were smoking around this time 3 months ago. Answer should be given a "yes" code, even if the smoking was irregular or the person had cut back on the number of cigarettes being smoked. This question is asked only of persons who report making a quit attempt within the past year. |
| 33 | SMK3DLY | Attempts to find out how many smokers were "irregular" smokers 3 months ago. |
| 34 | QUIT1DY3 | Asks the respondent whether he/she has quit smoking in the past three months. It is only asked of respondents who indicate that they currently smoke and have made at least one attempt to quit smoking in the past year. Persons who do not smoke regularly may have some difficulty with this question. If respondents say that they went without smoking for more than 1 day, but indicate that this is part of their normal smoking pattern, probe by asking: "so, would you say that you have quit smoking for one day or longer during the past 3 months?" Emphasize "quit" so that the respondent understands that we are asking about intentional quitting, not just failure to light up. |
| 35 | QUIT3ATT | Asks respondents to report the number of times they have quit smoking in the past three months. Persons who do not smoke regularly may have some difficulty with this question. If respondents say that they went without smoking for more than 1 day, but indicate that this is part of their normal smoking pattern, probe by asking: "so, how many times would you say that you have quit smoking for 24 hours or more during the past 3 months?" Emphasize "quit" so that the respondent understands that we are asking about intentional quitting, not just failure to light up. |
| 36 | NOSMKMO
NOSMKWK
NOSMKDY | Asked only of respondents who report that they have made at least one quit attempt in the past 12 months. The "last attempt" is the most recent attempt. |
| 37 | QUITMED2 | A medication is a product that can be obtained through a doctor's prescription, or an over the counter (non-prescription) product. Examples of medications used for smoking cessation are nasal sprays, gum or patches. |
| 38 | QUITADV2 | Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer. It ascertains whether the respondent used any counseling advice during the quitting attempt. |
| 39 | QUITMAT | Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer. If the respondents used any self-help materials (pamphlets, books, etc.) |

during their last quit attempt, the interviewer should give this a 'yes' code.

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| 40 | QUIT800A | Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer. Asks respondents whether they ever called 1-800 Smoking Helpline for help during their last quit attempt. |
| 41 | QUITANY | Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer. It ascertains whether the respondent did any thing else to quit smoking during the quitting attempt. |
| 42 | RETSITUA | Asks respondents to describe the situation in which they returned to smoking. It is asked only of respondents who report that they are current smokers or who have smoked at all in the past month. If the respondent gives an answer that does not clearly fit into one of the categories, or gives more than one option, probe to find out the most appropriate category to use. |
| 43 | QUITLIFE | Asks respondents who did not quit smoking for at least 1 day during the past 12 months if they have ever made a serious attempt to quit smoking. If respondent asks what "serious" means, the interviewer should respond: "whatever it means to you." |
| 44 | RETURYR
RETURMO
RETURWK
RETURDY | Asked only of persons who report that they currently smoke or have smoked in the past 30 days and have <u>ever</u> made a quit attempt. It asks how long the person has been smoking since his/her last quit attempt. The "last attempt" is the most recent quit attempt. Some people may respond that they never smoked again after their last quit attempt. Use F6 if never returned to smoking. |
| 45 | NOCIGYR,
NOCIGMO,
NOCIGWK,
NOCIGDY | Asks respondents to report the duration of their longest quit attempt ever since the time they first began to smoke regularly. Asked only of persons who report that they currently smoke or have smoked in the past 30 days and have ever made a quit attempt. It is not asked of persons who reported previously that they never smoked regularly. Questions 45, 46, 60, and 62 are very similar, but ARE NOT ASKING THE SAME THING!!! Interviewers should be familiar with all these questions and the information they are asking for in order to explain the differences to respondents if necessary. |
| 46 | SMKWAKE | Asks for the respondent's estimate of how soon, on average, he/she smokes after waking up in the morning. If the respondent reported smoking less than one hour after waking, only minutes should be coded. If the respondent reported smoking one hour or more after waking, both minutes and hours should be coded. |
| 47 | CIGMONEY | Asks respondents if they worry about how much money they spend on cigarettes. Do NOT accept ambiguous answers such as "I guess", "sort of", etc. If the response is other than a "yes" or "no" probe until respondent clearly gives a yes or no answer. If the respondent never purchases his/her own cigarettes use the "never purchase" option. |
| 48 | SMKBRAN2 | Asks current smokers what brand they <u>usually</u> smoke. If the respondent replies "no brand in particular", "any brand on sale" or something similar, the interviewer should probe "is there a brand you prefer to smoke" or "is there a brand you smoke more often than any other". Interviewers should establish a brand preference if at all possible. |

49	CHNGYR1, CHNGMO1, CHNGWK1, CHNGDY1	If respondent has never changed brand of cigarettes, use "never" option.
50	PRICE	Asks current smokers who buy their own cigarettes, how much they <u>usually</u> pay per pack. Note that the questions asks for the price <u>per pack</u> . Code dollars and cents of the price. Examples: for \$5.00, enter '5.00'; for \$4.50, enter '4.50'. You must enter the decimal point.
51	MORETAX	This hypothetical question attempts to find out the respondent's reaction to an increased tax on cigarettes if the tax would be used to prevent smoking among children and for other health care programs. It ascertains whether the smoker supports such a cigarette tax.
52	PRICHG25	This hypothetical question attempts to find out how sensitive the respondent's smoking behavior is to changes in the price of cigarettes. It asks smokers who buy their own cigarettes, how their smoking behavior would change if the price per pack of <u>all</u> cigarettes went up by 25 cents. If respondent answers "price is not an issue", probe by asking "So would you switch to a cheaper brand, smoke fewer cigarettes, try to quit, or would you not change?".
53	PRICHG50	This hypothetical question attempts to find out how sensitive the respondent's smoking behavior is to changes in the price of cigarettes. It asks smokers who buy their own cigarettes, how their smoking behavior would change if the price per pack of <u>all</u> cigarettes went up by 50 cents. If respondent answers "price is not an issue", probe by asking "So would you switch to a cheaper brand, smoke fewer cigarettes, try to quit, or would you not change?".
54	PRICHG1	This hypothetical question attempts to find out how sensitive smoking behavior is to changes in the price of cigarettes. It asks smokers who buy their own cigarettes, how their smoking behavior would change if the price per pack of <u>all</u> cigarettes went up by 1 dollar. If respondent answers "price is not an issue", code as probe by asking "So would you switch to a cheaper brand, smoke fewer cigarettes, try to quit, or would you not change?".
55	LIKESTOP	Asks the respondent if s/he would like to stop smoking.
56	QUIT30	The intent of this question is to determine whether the respondent has any serious intention of quitting smoking in the next 30 days. Interviewers should probe if they receive responses such as "I think of quitting all the time" or "I quit every time I finish a cigarette". Only those truly <u>planning</u> to quit should receive a "yes".
57	QUIT6	The intent of this question is to determine whether the respondent has any serious intention of quitting smoking in the next 6 months, although the plan to quit does not need to be as immediate as in the previous question. Interviewers should probe if they receive responses such as "I think of quitting all the time" or "I quit every time I finish a cigarette".
58	SMKRGYR SMKRGMO SMKRGWK SMKRGDY	This question is asked only of those respondents who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes. Respondents are asked to give a general time frame for the last time they smoked cigarettes regularly. If respondents ask what "regularly" means, the appropriate response is "whatever regularly means to you."
59	SMKRGTM	This is a calculated variable --- do not ask.
60	PUFFYR1	This question is asked only of those respondents who

	PUFFMO1 PUFFWK1 PUFFDY1	report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes. Even if respondents quit smoking regularly some time ago, they may have puffed occasionally since then. We want to know how recent their last puff was. The interviewer can enter the respondent's answer in years, months, weeks, or days. Options not chosen should be entered as "F6-not applicable". For example, if the respondent says "3 months ago", the interviewer should enter Not applicable for years, 3 months, not applicable for weeks and not applicable for days.
61	RETURN12	If the respondent answers "don't know" at first, the interviewer should probe to try to find out if the respondent thinks it's more likely or more unlikely that he will return to smoking.
62	SMKAGAIN	Asked only of those respondents who indicated that they are unlikely or never be a regular smoker in the next 12 months. If the respondent answers "don't know" at first, the interviewer should give them the time and ask him/her to "think again".
63	SMKNXTYR	This question is asked only of those respondents who have never tried or experimented with cigarette smoking or smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their entire life.
64	PLCYSMK	Asked only of persons who indicated that they smoke everyday or some day or smoked in the past 30 days, and who reported that the smoking policy changed at their work place in the past 12 months. It ascertains whether the respondent changed his/her smoking behavior because the smoking policy changed at their work place.
65	SMKCIGAR	This question is asked of all respondents. It ascertains whether the respondent has ever smoked cigars.
66	WHENCIGAR	Asked only of persons who indicated that they smoked in their entire life. It ascertains <u>when</u> the respondent has smoked cigars.
67	OFTCIGAR	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have smoked cigars in the past month. It ascertains whether the respondent smokes cigars every day, several times per week, once per week or less than once per week.
68	TOBACCO1	This question is asked of all respondents. Make sure respondents understand other tobacco products include things such as chewing tobacco, snuff or pipes.
69	PIPEVER	Asked only of persons who indicated that they used tobacco products other than cigarettes. It ascertains whether the respondent has ever smoked a tobacco pipe.
70	PIPE50	Asked only of persons who indicated that they smoked a tobacco pipe. It ascertains whether the respondent has smoked a tobacco pipe at least 50 times in his/her entire life.
71	PIPENOW	Asked only of persons who indicated that they smoked a tobacco pipe at least 50 times in their life. It ascertains whether the respondent <u>now</u> smokes a tobacco pipe everyday, some days, or not at all.
72	CHEWEVER	Asked only of persons who indicated that they used tobacco products other than cigarettes. It ascertains whether the respondent ever used chewing tobacco. Chewing tobacco can be in leaf or rope form.
73	CHEW20	Asked only of persons who indicated that they used chewing tobacco. It ascertains whether the respondent has used chewing tobacco at least 20 times in his/her entire life.

74	CHEWNOW	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have used chewing tobacco at least 20 times in their entire life. It ascertains whether the respondent <u>now</u> uses chewing tobacco every day, some day or not at all.
75	SNUFEVER	Asked only of persons who indicated that they used tobacco products other than cigarettes. It ascertains whether the respondent ever used snuff. Snuff is pulverized tobacco, either moist or dry, and is placed against the gums, chewed or inhaled through the nostrils.
76	SNUF20	Asked only of persons who indicated that they used snuff. It ascertains whether the respondent has used snuff at least 20 times in his/her entire life.
77	SNUFNOW	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have used snuff at least 20 times in their entire life. It ascertains whether the respondent <u>now</u> uses snuff every day, some day or not at all.
78	SMKELSE2	The purpose of this question is to find out if anyone else living in the household other than those who were enumerated smokes cigarettes. For example, no one under 18 is enumerated, but there may be a 17 year-old living in the household who smokes.
79	SMKELSEN	The purpose of this question is to find out how many persons living in the household who were not enumerated smoke cigarettes.
80	FRNDQUIT	This is a different question than the previous one. The question attempts to find out if <u>any</u> friends of the respondent who smoke ever say that they should quit smoking.
81	HHRULES2	Asks respondents to describe the degree to which they live in a "smoke-free" household. Interviewers should probe to make sure that respondents' answers fit into an appropriate category.
82	EXPOTH	This question attempts to find out if the respondent is often exposed to other people's tobacco smoke in other places, <u>not</u> including their home and workplace. If the respondent asks what "often" means, the appropriate response is "whatever often means to you."
83	EXPTXT1 EXPTXT2 EXPTXT3	Asked only if the respondent said previously that he/she is often exposed to other people's tobacco smoke in places other than their home and workplace. Can enter up to a maximum of 3 places.
84	EXPHRS	Asks respondents to estimate the total number of minutes/hours they were exposed to other people's tobacco smoke during the past week. Note, "in all environments" means work, home, and all other places where respondent is often exposed. If the respondent is not sure or gives an ambiguous response such as "very little" or "not very long", probe for the respondent's 'best guess' answer.
85	AGE	Last birthday means "the birthday you had most recently".
86	HISPANIC	This question is very important because it is almost always used when the data are analyzed. If the respondent is reluctant to answer this question, explain that this piece of information is very important to the health department in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices.
87	ORACE2	This question is very important because it is almost always used when the data

are analyzed. If the respondent is reluctant to answer this question, explain that this piece of information is very important to the health department in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices. Sometimes people whose primary language is Spanish have a difficult time putting themselves in one of these categories. If the respondent cannot self-define after probing, code "don't know" and move on to the next question. If respondents reply "I'm Mexican", try to probe for a more specific racial category. If the respondent is still not specific, use the "other" option to record his/her answer.

88	ORACE2A	This question is very important because it is almost always used when the data are analyzed. If the respondent is reluctant to answer this question, explain to him/her that this piece of information is very important to the health department in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices.
89	MARITAL	This question asks for the respondent's current marital status.
90	CHILD18	This question asks the respondent to indicate how many children under age 18 live in the household. All children who live in the household should be included, even if they are not the respondent's children.
91	CHILD1- CHILD9	All children under age 18 living in the household should be enumerated, whether they are the respondent's children or not. If there is more than one child of a given age within the household, the suffix '.1' will be used to denote the youngest child, '.2' will be used to denote the second youngest child, and '.3' will be used to denote the third youngest child. The suffix '.0' will be used in situations in which there is only one child for any given age in a household. Example: you have enumerated a household in which one 16-year old, two 10-year old, and three 4-year old live. Their ages should be entered as: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 10.1, 10.2, 16.0. The interviewer MUST list the ages of all children from youngest to oldest, or subsequent CATI programming will be affected adversely. If the child is less than 1-year old, enter the age as 1.0. Round fractions of years up. For example, if the respondent says there is one 22-year old, enter the age as 3.0. If there are more children than can be listed on the screen, eliminate children with duplicate ages. For example, if you cannot list all the children in the household and there are two 10-year old, list only one 10-year old.
92	CHLDLT6	Calculated variable ---- do not ask. (Number of children under age 6).
93	HHSIZE	Calculated variable ---- do not ask. (Household size -- Adults + child18)
94	EDUCA	We are interested in finding out the highest year of school completed. This may be different than the highest year of school attended. If a respondent answers "11th grade", ask if he or she graduated high school and code accordingly. (In some school systems 11th grade is the last year of high school.) The highest year completed means highest year completed, even if intermediate years were not completed. So, for example, if the respondent didn't finish high school but has one year of college, the interviewer should code one year of college.
95	INCOM94	This question asks the respondent to tell us his or her household income. A household is a group of people living together who share living expenses. Related individuals have an obligation to share income (and are assumed to do so regardless of whether they actually do); they are always counted as members of a household. Roommates, housemates, borders and visitors are not counted as members of a household unless they share living expenses. Thus,

household income should include the income of all persons living in the household who share living expenses (including any children living at home who work). If respondents are reluctant to volunteer income information, explain that we are only interested in a general income range and that this information is very important in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices. Reassure the respondent that all results are confidential, and that he or she can never be associated with any answers to the questionnaire. If the respondent still refuses, go on to the next question and try asking the income question again at the end of the questionnaire. If the respondent is not sure of total household income, ask for his or her best guess. It is not necessary to pronounce all the dollars and thousands when reading this question. For example, it is permissible to read the income categories as follows: "Less than 10 thousand dollars; 10 to less than 15 thousand; 15 to less than 20; 20 to less than 25; 25 to less than 35; 35 to less than 50; 50 to less than 75; or over 75 thousand dollars."

96	THRESH97	This question comes up when a poverty threshold falls within the reported income range. Do not read the part of the question in parentheses unless the respondent questions why we are asking this question.
97	WEIGHT	This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her weight with clothes and without shoes. Round up if respondent answers in fractions.
98	HEIGHT	This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her height without shoes. If the respondent gives an answer in fractions, ask him or her which of the two numbers it is closer to. Example: 5 foot 3 and a half inches. Ask: Are you closer to 5'3" or 5'4"? If the person cannot give a whole number of inches, round down to the lower inch.
99	COUNTY1	This question asks the respondent to tell us the county in which the residence is located. If the respondent can only give the city, the interviewer should look up the county in the index provided by the supervisor.
100	NUMHOLD	This question asks the respondent to tell us if more than one unique telephone number will reach the household. Some respondents misunderstand the question and report number of telephones in the household. Some respondents think we are asking how many phone calls they get per day. Make sure the respondent understands the intent of the question. If the interviewer feels the respondent has not understood the question, he or she can ask: "Do you have one telephone number or more than one?"
101	NUMPHON2	This question is asked of respondents who report that they have more than one telephone number in the household. The interviewer should ascertain the number of residential telephone numbers only. If a number is used as a business and a residential number, the interviewer should probe to find out if it is primarily business or residential. If it is primarily residential, it should be considered a residential number.
102	ZIPCODE	This question asks for the zipcode of the respondent's residence.
103	ZIPWORK	This question asks for the zipcode of the respondent's workplace.
104	PREGNANT	This question is asked only of female respondents aged 18 to 45. If a respondent replies that she is not sure or that she might be, repeat the question. Do not code "yes" or "no" unless the respondent says "yes" or "no".
105	HAVEPLN2	Any kind of health-care plan, no matter how minimal, should be included here. Only persons not covered by any government, private, or HMO plan should receive a "no" code. Some welfare recipients not receiving Medi-Cal sometimes receive free services from a county health clinic. These free services are not the equivalent of a health-care plan. Interviewers should probe if they suspect that the respondent may be interpreting these services as a health care plan. Only

the respondent should be included in determining coverage--do not include spouse or dependents. If respondents become suspicious at this point that we are actually selling health insurance, interviewers should reassure them that we are calling from the CA Department of Health Services, and that we use this information to determine what kinds of health care coverage people have in the state. Do not read the parts of the question in parentheses unless the respondent questions what a term means.

106	HLTHPLAN	This question is asked of all respondents, including those who indicated they do not have any kind of health care coverage. Question wording will vary depending up the response to Q105. The purpose of this question is to determine the source of all health care coverage for a respondent. We are not interested in the specific health insurance company/HMO from which a respondent receives coverage. REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE the respondent uses personally.
107	HLTHTXT	Enter response for some other plan. (HLTHPLAN)
108	MDSEE	Asked only of the respondents who indicated that they smoke everyday, or some days in the past 12 months or who smoked in the past 30 days. It ascertains whether the respondent has seen a physician or a doctor. We are interested to know if the respondent received advice to quit smoking from a doctor during the past 12 months.
109	MDSTOP12	Asked only if the respondent answered "yes" to the previous question. This question tries to find out whether a doctor gave the respondent advice to stop smoking.
110	MDDATE	Asked only if the respondent answered "yes" to the previous question. This question tries to find out whether a doctor suggested that the respondent set a specific date to quit smoking.
111	MDRX	This question tries to find out whether a doctor gave a prescription to the respondent to help him/her quit smoking. Note that a prescribed medication is a medication that can only be obtained through a doctor or other health professional's prescription. "Over the counter" drugs are not prescription medications.
112	MDASSIST	This question tries to find out whether a doctor suggested the respondent seek other assistance in order to quit smoking in the past year.
113	TRYQUIT	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer, and got advice from a Doctor to stop smoking. This question tries to find out whether the advice from a Doctor induced the respondent to quit smoking.
114	OTRSEE	Asked only of the respondent who did not see a physician in the past 12 months or who did not answer "yes" to the previous question. It ascertains whether the respondent has seen a nurse or other health professional. We are interested to know if the respondent received advice to quit smoking from some healthcare professional other than a physician during the past 12 months.
115	OTRSTP12	Asked only if the respondent answered "yes" to the previous question. This question tries to find out whether a nurse or health professional other than a doctor gave the respondent advice to stop smoking.
116	OTRDATE	Asked only if the respondent answered "yes" to the previous question. This question tries to find out whether a nurse or other health professional suggested that the respondent set a specific date to quit smoking.

117	OTRRX	This question tries to find out whether a nurse or other health professional gave a prescription to the respondent to help him/her quit smoking. Note that a prescribed medication is a medication that can only be obtained through a doctor or other health professional's prescription. "Over the counter" drugs are not prescription medications.
118	OTRASIST	This question tries to find out whether a nurse or other health professional suggested the respondent seek other assistance in order to quit smoking in the past year.
119	TRYQUITA	Asked only of persons who indicated that they have quit smoking for 1 day or longer, and got advise from a nurse or other professional to stop smoking. This question tries to find out whether the advise from a nurse or the other health professional induced the respondent to quit smoking.
120	SMKANNOY	This question tries to find out degree of smoking annoyance among all respondents, smokers and non-smokers as well.
121	ASKNOSMK	This question is asked only of respondents who do not smoke everyday and some days. It asks nonsmokers how many times they have asked smokers not to smoke in the past year.
122	ASKWHO	Asked only if the respondent answered "yes" to the previous question. Note that we are interested only in the <u>most recent</u> occasion the respondent asked someone not to smoke.
123	ASKRSN	This question tries to find out if the primary reason for asking the person not to smoke was a secondhand smoke-related reason, such as "smoke was annoying", "concerned about long-term health effects of secondhand smoke", or "smoking was illegal (i.e., smoking was prohibited)". (NOTE: secondhand smoke is other people's tobacco smoke). If the respondent offers more than one reason, probe by asking "So, what was the <u>primary</u> reason you asked that person not to smoke?" If the response does not fit into the first 3 options, use the "Other" option and enter the respondent's answer.
124	ASKTIMES	Asked only if the respondents who indicated that they smoke cigarettes everyday or some days NOW. It ascertains how many times the respondent has been asked not to smoke in the past 12 months.
125	ADVMOST	This question tries to find out which tobacco company made most effort of promote which cigarette brand.
126	ADVATRCT	Asked only if the respondents who indicated that they have seen the cigarette advertisements on billboards or in magazines. This question tries to find out which cigarette brand advertised attracted the respondent's attention the most.
127	RSNATRCT	Asked only of the respondents who indicated which cigarette advertisement attracted their attention. This question tries to find out what it was about this particular cigarette advertisement that attracted their attention.
128	FREECIG	Asks if respondent has received a free sample of cigarettes or other tobacco products such as chewing tobacco. Note that we are interested in free <u>'samples'</u> , not cigarettes that a friend or relative gave to the respondent for free.
129	FREEHOW	Asked only if respondent has received a free sample of cigarettes or other tobacco products. Note we are only interested in how they obtained the 'most recent' or 'last' free sample.
130	FREEBRD	Asked only if respondent has received a free sample of cigarettes. Note we are only interested in the tobacco brand that provided the 'most recent' or 'last' free sample.

131	ITMCOUP	Asks respondents whether they have exchanged coupons for any tobacco promotional item (as defined in the introductory text) in the past 12 months. Coupons are usually obtained with a cigarette purchase. This question is part of a 3-question series (Questions 135, 136, and 137) that may seem repetitive but asks about 3 different ways of obtaining tobacco promotional items. NOTE: free samples of cigarette or tobacco products are not considered as promotional items.
132	ITMFREE	Asks respondents whether they have received for free any tobacco promotional item (as defined in the introductory text) in the past 12 months. This includes receiving promotional items as a gift and any other means that did <u>not</u> involve exchanging coupons or money. This question is part of a 3-question series (Questions 135, 136, and 137) that may seem repetitive but asks about 3 different ways of obtaining tobacco promotional items. NOTE: free samples of cigarette or tobacco products are not considered as promotional items.
133	ITMBUY	Asks respondents whether they have purchased, with money, any tobacco promotional item (as defined in the introductory text) in the past 12 months. This question is part of a 3-question series (Questions 135, 136, and 137) that may seem repetitive but asks about 3 different ways of obtaining tobacco promotional items. If the purchase involved both money and coupons, both Questions 135 and 137 should be coded as a "YES". NOTE: free samples of cigarette or tobacco products are not considered as promotional items.
134	PRITEM1 - PRITEM9	Asks respondents what kind of tobacco promotional items they have either exchanged coupons for, purchased, or received for free. Asked only if respondent answered 'Yes' to at least one of the 3 previous questions. The options are listed alphabetically on your screen. If respondent has received more than one kind of promotional item, enter all that apply up to a maximum of 9 items. Use the "other" option if necessary and enter the type of promotional item. NOTE: free samples of cigarette or tobacco products are not considered as promotional items.
135	PROMOBRD	Asks respondents to provide the name of the cigarette or tobacco brand that provided the promotional item they most recently received.
136	PROMOHOW	Asks respondents to describe how they obtained the tobacco promotional item they received most recently. If respondents give an answer that does not fit clearly into one of the categories provided, the interviewer should probe to find out which category is the most appropriate. Read all categories if necessary. If the respondent replies "Through the mail", probe to determine if he/she sent in coupons, or a proof-of-purchase in order to receive the promotional item. If this is correct, the response should be "4". If any other response results from this probe, record the response in the "OTHER" category. If none of the categories provided fit, use the 'Other' option and enter the respondent's answer.
137	PROTHER	Asks respondents whether they have friends or relatives who have a tobacco promotional item.
138	PROMUSE	Asks respondents whether they use <u>any</u> tobacco promotional item.
139	PROMUSE2	Asks respondents whether they would ever use <u>any</u> tobacco promotional item.
140	CATLOG	Asks respondents if they currently have a catalog from a tobacco company that shows them what products they can get or win. It is <u>not</u> asking whether they would like to obtain a product from the catalog.
141	ANTITOB	Asks respondents if they have ever seen or heard any anti-tobacco message in the past 30 days. This includes messages seen or heard on TV, radio, newspapers and magazines, billboards, posters, etc. If respondent is unsure code as "don't know". If the respondent gives an ambiguous answer such as "I never pay attention" probe to find out if the answer is 'yes', 'no', or 'don't know'.
142	HTV HRADIO	Asked only if respondent has seen or heard any anti-tobacco messages within the last 30 days. With this

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question, we are trying to find out which media source(s) carried the message(s) the respondent recalled. If respondent is unsure code as "don't know". If the respondent gives an ambiguous answer such as "I never pay attention", the interviewer should probe to find out if the answer is yes, no, or don't know.

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For All Attitude Questions

143 ATITUD6 Asked only of respondents who smoke.

144-165 Asks respondents to give an agree/disagree answer to a statement expressing an opinion about smoking. If necessary, emphasize to the respondent that we are interested in the respondent's opinion, and that there are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

Make sure the respondent understands that he or she should answer with an "agree/disagree" answer after the statement is read. If the respondent answers "yes" or "no", or appears to be waiting for a question, probe by asking, "so, would you say that you agree or disagree with the statement [re-read the statement]?" At any time in the series of questions, if the respondent answers inappropriately (e.g., "yes" instead of "agree"), use this same probe.

The issue of tobacco regulation is currently under consideration by the FDA. You may encounter respondents with strong feelings about the issue.

